APPENDIX-I
The Subsidiary Treaty of Mysore

July 8, 1799

A Treaty of perpetual friendship and alliance concluded on the one part of His Excellency, Lieutenant-General George Harris, Commander-in-Chief of the forces of His Britannic Majesty and of the English East India Company Bahadoor in the Carnatic and on the coast of Malabar, the Honourable Colonel Arthur Wellesley, the Honourable Henry Wellesly, Lieutenant-Colonel William Kirkpatrick and Lieutenant-Colonel Barry Close, on behalf and in the name of the right Honourable Richard, Earl of Mornington, K.P., Governor-General for all affairs, civil and military, of the British nation in India, by virtue of full powers vested in them for this purpose by the said Richard, Earl of Mornington, Governor General; and on the other part by Maharajah Mysore Kishna Rajah Oodiaver Bahadoor, Rajah of Mysore.

Whereas it is stipulated in the Treaty concluded on the 22nd of June 1799, between the Honourable English East India Company Bahadoor and the Nawab Nibamood-Dowlay Asoph Jah Bahadoor, for strengthening the alliance and friendship subsisting between the said East India Company Bahadoor, His Highness Nizamood-Dowlah Asoph Jah Bahadoor and the Peshwa Pundit Pradhan Bahadoor, and for effecting a settlement of the territories of the late Tippoo Sultan, that a separate government shall be established in Mysore, and that His Highness Maharajah Mysore Kishna Rajah Oodiaver Bahadoor shall possess certain territories, specified in Schedule C, annexed to the said Treaty, and that, for the effectual establishment of the Government of Mysore, His Highness shall be assisted with a suitable subsidiary force, to be furnished by the English East India company Bahadoor; wherefore, in order to carry the said stipulations into effect, and to increase and strengthen the friendship subsisting between the said English East India Company and the said Maharajah Mysore Kishna Raja Oodiaver Bahadoor, this Treaty is concluded by Lieutenant-General George Harris, Commander-in-Chief of the forces of His Britannic Majesty and of the said English East India company Bahadoor, in the Carnatic and on the coast of Malabar, the Honourable Colonel Arthur Wellesley, the Honourable Henry Wellesley, Lieutenant-Colonel William Kirkpatrick and Lieutenant-Colonel Barry Close, on the part and in the name of the right Honourable Richard, Earl of Mornington, Governor-General aforesaid, and by His Highness Maharajah Mysore Kishna Raja Oodiaver Bahadoor, which shall be binding upon the contracting parties as long as the sun and moon shall endure.

Article 1.

The friends and enemies of either of the contracting parties shall be considered as the friends and enemies of both.

Article 2.

The Honourable East India Company Bahadoor agrees to maintain, and His Highness Maharajah Mysore Kishna Rajah Oodiaver Bahadoor agrees to receive, a Military Force for the defence and security of His Highness's Dominions; in consideration of which protection His Highness engages to pay the annual sum of seven lakhs of star pagodas to the said East India Company, the said sum to be paid in twelve equal monthly installments, commencing from the 1st of July Anno Domini 1799. And His Highness further agrees that the disposal of the said sum, together with the arrangement and employment of the Troops to be maintained by it, shall be entirely left to the Company.

Article 3.

If it shall be necessary for the protection and defence of the territories of the contract-

ing parties, or of either of them, that hostilities shall be undertaken, or preparations made for commencing hostilities against any State or power, His said Highness Maharajah Mysore Kishna Raja Oodiaver bahadoor agrees to contribute towards the discharge of the increased expense incurred by the augmentation of the military force and the unavoidable charges of war, such a sum as shall appear to the Governor-General-in-Council of Fort William, on an attentive consideration of the means of His said Highness, to bear a just and reasonable proportion to the actual net revenues of His said Highness.

Article 4.

And whereas it is indispensably necessary that effectual and lasting security should be provided against any failure in the funds destined to defray either the expenses of the permanent military force in time of peace, or the extraordinary expenses described in the third Article of the present Treaty, it is hereby stipulated and agreed between the contracting parties, that whenever the Governor-General-in-Council of Fort William in Bengal shall have reason to apprehend such failure in the funds so destined, the said Governor-General-in-Council shall be at liberty, and shall have full power and right either to introduce such regulations and ordinances as he shall deem expedient for the internal management and collection of the revenues, or for the better ordering of any other branch and department of the Government of Mysore, or to assume and bring under the direct management of the servants of the said company Bahadoor such part or parts of the territorial possessions of His Highness maharajah Mysore Kishna Raja Oodiaver Bahadoor as shall appear to him, the said Governor-General-in-Council, necessary to render the said funds efficient and available, either in time of peace or war.

Article 5.

And it is hereby further agreed that whenever the said Governor-General-in-Council shall signify to the said Maharajah Mysore Kishna Raja Oodiaver Bahadoor that it is become necessary to carry into effect the provisions of the Fourth Article, His said Highness Maharajah Mysore Kishna Rajah Oodiaver Bahadoor shall immediately issue orders to his aumils or other officers either for carrying into effect the said regulations and ordinances, according to the tenor of the fourth Article, or for placing the territories required under the exclusive authority and control of the English Company Bahadoor. And in case His Highness shall not issue such orders within ten days from the time when the application shall have been formally made to him, then the said Governor-General-in-Council shall be at liberty to issue orders, by his own authority, either for carrying into effect the said regulations and ordinances, or for assuming the management and collection of the revenues of the said territories, as he shall judge most expedient for the purpose of securing the efficiency of the said military funds and of providing for the effectual protection of the country and the welfare of the people. Provided always, that whenever and so long as any part or parts of His said Highness's territorries shall be placed and shall remain under the exclusive authority and control of the said East India Company, the governor-General-in-Council shall render to His Highness a true and faithful account of the revenue and produce of the territories so assumed; provided also, that in no case whatever shall His Highness's actual receipt or annual income, arising out of his territorial revenue, be less than the sum of the net revenues or the whole of the territories ceded to him by the fifth Article of the Treaty of Mysore; which sum of one lakh of Star Pagodas, together with the amount of one-fifth of the said net revenues, the East India Company engages, at all times and in every possible case, to secure and cause to be paid for His Highness's use.

Article 6.

His Highness Maharajah Mysore Kishna Raja Oodiaver Bahadoor engages that he will be guided by a sincere and cordial attention to the relations of peace and amity now established between the English Company Bahadoor and their allies, and that he will carefully

abstain from any interference in the affairs of any state in alliance with the said English company Bahadoor, or of any State whatever. And for securing the object of this stipulation it is further stipulated and agreed that no communication or correspondence with any foreign State whatever shall be holden by His said Highness without the previous knowledge and sanction of the said English company Bahadoor.

Article 7.

His Highness stipulates and agrees that he will not admit any European foreigners into his service without the concurrence of the English Company Bahadoor; and that he will apprehend and deliver up to the Company's Government all Europeans of whatever description shall be found within the territories of His said Highness without regular passports from the company's Government, it being His Highness's determined resolution not to suffer, even for a day, any European foreigners to remain within the terriotries now subjected to his authority, unless by consent of the said Company.

Article 8.

Whereas the complete protection of His Highness's said territories requires that various fortresses and strong places situated within the territories of His Highness should be garrisoned and commanded, as well in time of peace as of war by British troops and officers, His Highness Maharajah Mysore Kishna Raja Oodiaver Bahadoor engages that the said English Company Bahadoor shall at all times be at liberty to garrison, in whatever manner they may judge proper, all such fortresses and strong places within His said Highness's territories as it shall appear to them advisable to take charge of.

Article 9.

And whereas, in consequence of the system of defence which it may be expedient to adopt for the security of the territorial possessions of His Highness Maharajah Mysore Kishna Rajah Oodiaver Bahadoor, it may be necessary that certain forts and strong places within His Highness's territories should be dismantled or destroyed, and that other forts and strong places should be strengthened and repaired, it is stipulated and agreed that the English East India Company Bahadoor shall be the sole judges of the necessity of any such alterations in the said fortresses; and it is further agreed that such expenses as may be incurred on this account shall be borne and defrayed in equal proportions by the contracting parties.

Article 10.

In case it shall become necessary for enforcing and maintaining the authority and government of His Highness in the territories now subjected to his power, that the regular troops of the English East India Company Bahadoor should be employed, it is stipulated and agreed that, upon formal application being made for the service of the said troops, they shall be employed in such manner as to the said company shall seem fit; but it is expressly understood by the contracting parties that this stipulation shall not subject the troops of the English East India company Bahadoor to be employed in the ordinary transactions of revenue.

Article 11.

It being expedient for the restoration and permanent establishment of tranquility in the territories now subjected to the authority of His Highness Maharajah Kishna Rajah Oodiaver Bahadoor, that suitable provision should be made for certain officers of rank in the service of the late Tippoo Sultan, His said Highness agrees to enter into the immediate discussion of this point, and to fix the amount of the funds (as soon as the necessary information can be obtained) to be granted for this purpose, in a separate article, to be hereafter added to this Treaty.

Article 12.

Lest the garrison of Seringapatam should at any time be subject to inconvenience from the high price of provisions and other necessaries, His Highness Maharajah Mysore Kishna Rajah Oodiaver Bahadoor agrees that such quantities of provisions and other necessaries as

may be required for the use and consumption of the troops composing the said garrison shall be allowed to enter the place from all and every part of his dominions free of any duty, tax or impediment whatever.

Article 13.

The contracting parties hereby agree to take into their early consideration the best means of establishing such a commercial intercourse between their respective dominions as shall be mutually beneficial to the subjects of both Government, and to conclude a commercial treaty for this purpose with as little delay as possible.

Article 14.

His Highness Maharajah Mysore Kishna Rajah Oodiaver Bahadoor hereby promises to pay at all times the utmost attention to such advice as the Company's Government shall occasionally judge it necessary to offer to him, with a view to the economy of his finances, the better collection of his revenues, the administration of justice, the extension of commerce, the encouragement of trade, agriculture and industry, or any other objects connected with the advancement of His Highness's interests, the happiness of his people and the mutual welfare of both States.

Article 15.

Whereas it may hereafter appear that some of the districts declared by the Treaty of Mysore to belong respectively to the English Company Bahadoor and to His Highness are inconveniently situated, with a view to the proper connection of their respective lines of frontier, it is hereby stipulated between the contracting parties that in all such cases they will proceed to such an adjustment, by means of exchanges or otherwise, as shall be best suited to the occasion.

Article 16.

This Treaty consisting of 16 Articles, being this day, the 8th of July, anno Domini 1799, settled and concluded at the fort of Nazzarbah, near Seringapatam by His Excellency Lieutenant-General George Harris, Commander-in-Chief of the Forces of His Britannic Majesty, and of the Honourable English East India Company Bahadoor in the Carnatic and on the Coast of Malabar (recitals of names of other English officers as in Art. 1)...., the aforesaid gentlemen have delivered to the said Maharajah one copy of the same, in English and Persian, sealed and signed by them, and His Highness the Maharajah has delivered to the gentlemen aforesaid another copy, also in Persian and English, bearing his seal, and signed by Luchumman, widow of the late Kishna Rajah, and sealed and signed by Purneah, Dewan to the Maharajah Kishna Rajah Oodiaver. And the aforesaid gentlemen have engaged to procure and to deliver to the said Maharajah without delay a copy of the same, under the seal and signature of the Right Honourable the Governor-General, on receipt of which by the said maharajah the present Treaty shall be deemed complete and binding on the Honourable the English East India Company and on the Maharajah Mysore Kishna rajah Oodiaver Bahadoor, and the copy of it now delivered to the said Maharajah shall be returned.

APPENDIX-II

A Select List of Assaults by Guerillas During the Nagar Peasant Armed Struggle

From,
Briggs,*
Senior Commissioner,
Bangalore.

List of several representations of assault on villages in Mysore since the proclamation announcing the transfer of the management of the country to the British Commissioners [in 1831].

Date of Letters	From whom received	Place of attack	Supposed place where attack originated	Number of assailants	Nature of injury sustained	Number apprehended
27 October	Amil of Enkalawa	Koopened	–	50	Plundered property of Shanbhoga, banyan and potter of the village	–
	--"--	Mangunhully	–	30	Robbed whole property of shepherd of the village and cut off ears and nose of his son.	–
29 October	Amil of Luckwully	Boosanahully} Guzzinah } Dhoogkerry }	–	60	Sacked the whole of village.	–
3 November	Amil of Chikmagloor	Hurepapoor	Supposed to be part of band of Rungappa Naig	60	Burned houses and wounded 3 men with swords.	–
6 November	Amil of Holulkera	Singunhully	–	40	Sacked the village.	–
–		Gollerhutty	–	40	Carried off sheep of village.	
7 November	Amil of Doddery	Chitenakenhully	–	20	A night attack in which one man hurt and wife burned by torches seriously.	–
	--"--	Benkapoor	–	20	Day attack. One house sacked. 17 bullocks driven off.	–
9 November	Infantry command of Bellare	Eswurhully	Band of Rungappa Naig under command of his son Kengappa Naik.	20	Village plundered. 2 houses burned. Shanbhoga mutilated by cutting off his ears and nose.	–
	--"--	Kulapoor	--"--	20	3 brahmins killed and their women plundered.	–
9 November	Amil of Luckwully	Jugurmagry	–	–	Attacked and sacked the house of Hulgy Dedia and [?]	–
10 November	Amil of Billoor	Eswurhully	–	200	Burned the house and farm of the Potail. He lost 32 head of cattle besides mutilating the Shanbogue and cut off the village treasurer's right hand and violated their women.	–
11 November	Amil of Toomkoor	Housegerry	–	20	Night attack on village. Highway robbery on ryots.	–
		Holly Doopunhully	–	20	Plundered corn stacks.	–
13 November	Amil of Gorbinda	Luchmysagar	–	–	Night attack on the house of the Shanbogue in which one man was wounded and a woman severely burned with torches.	–
13 November	Post Office writer of Malloor	Hassanhully} Ossoor } Aukoosgerry}	A band headed by Krishnaiah Shanbogue of the Palegar of Bhery.	–	Attacked herds of 3 villages and wounded the herdsman.	
15 November	Amil of Chengerry	Gopunhully	–	–	Plundered houses of the village.	–
		Wurunhully	–	50	Murdered one Dalvoy a villager.	–

19 November	Amil of Luckwully	Wider Dhikka	–	40	Put to the torches some inhabitants and robbed them of their concealed property.	–
19 November	Commandant of Infantry of Sakrapatam	[?]	Band of Rungappah Naig	40	In plundering the country no details mentioned.	–
1 December	Commandant of Shikarpoor	Hossoor Karengal	– –	20	Attacked and plundered both villages.	–
3 December	Amil of Chitledroog	Rampoor	–	–	A man found murdered in the vicinity.	–
3 December	Amil of Bedry Honully	Dooshoony	–	–	A gang forcibly entered the treasurer's house at night, put himself and wife to torture and carried off his own property as well as that of government property in his charge.	–
4 December	Amil of Azumpoor	Benkenhutty Chetenhully Tipgondonhully Honyhully	–	140	Sacked all four of the villages.	–
5 December	Amil of Sakrypatam	Hoscattah	–	–	The Potail seized and detained for 2 days.	–
5 December	Post Office writer of Sakrypatam	Rooksagur	–	40	Shanbogue was attacked.	–
5 December	Writer of Terrykerry	Reelkerry	A band headed by Shaikh Ally Kanderkan	40	Carried off a quantity of grain from the village.	–
6 December	Amil of Terrikerry	Karyhully	--"--	50	Carried off 18 head of ploughing cattle.	–
6 December	Amil of Hurryhurr	Lingapoor	--"--	12	One man killed and several women burned with torches.	–
6 December	Amil of Luckwully	Hebby Nundy	--"--	12	Murdered a merchant of the town and burned his house.	–
6 December	Amil of Byrandroog	Bhyrandroog	–	–	Carried off the cattle of Nanjooda Potail.	–
6 December	Post Office writer of Alimpoor	Gouday Hosally	–	–	Burned a part of the village and wounded 2 men. Burned some women.	–
	--"--	Koaigkerry Kenchapoor	– –	– –	Plundered both villages.	–
6 December	Post Office writer of Shikarpoor	Mulharpoor	–	20	Attacked and plundered the house of the shephered, wounded him on the head with sword.	–
7 December	Fouzdar of Seemoga Amil of Seemoga	In the jungle of Palgarah	–	20	Attacked 4 Bramins (travellers) of whom were killed and one severely wounded.	–
9 December	Amil of Luckwully	Nullah near Kurpally	–	40	Murdered the Government officers.	–
9 December	Amil of Terry Kerry	Kunchunhully	–	40	Seized the Potail. Sacked his house.	–
9 December	Post Office writer of Azampoor	Kery Yarumgal	–	–	Murdered 3 travellers within the boundary.	–
10 December	Amil of Terrykerry	Jumpundally Pass	–	–	Plundered the village.	–
10 December	Inamdar of Eryhully	Nebrigon	–	–	Murdered 4 persons in the jungles two of whose heads were suspended on the trees and the other two heads carried off.	–
11 December	Amil of Tomkoor	Gooloor	–	40	Night attack on the house of Linga Jocky which was sacked and his son wounded.	–
11 December	--"--	Bannuur	–	40	Committed a burglarly and robbery on the house of the Shanbogue.	–
12 December	Post Office writer of Murdy	Naiknully	–	2	Plundered a shopkeeper.	–
14 December	Post Office writer of Chickmagaloor	Kuldenren	–	–	Sacked the village and wounded several of its inhabitants.	–
15 December	Amil of Serah	Girnutunhally	–	40 or 50	Attacked the house of the village treasurer the whole of its inhabitants were killed the children thrown into the fire and the property plundered.	–
15 December	PO writer of Great Balapoor	Near the Oojny Hills	–	12	Night attack on a farm community of a few huts all sacked.	–
15 December	Amil of Chikmagaloor	Murlygaon	–	200	The whole of the village sacked, 4 houses burned to the ground, the government Shekdar murdered as also 3 or 4 children.	–
17 December	Amil of Biloor	Belwary	–	–	4 or 5 persons wounded.	–
17 December	Amil of Yertorah	Yertorah	–	–	Plundered the house and property of Narain Bhut a Brahmin.	–
18	Hagalwary	Nonanoonkhera	–	–	Plundered two houses belonging to	–

December					merchants.	
19 December	PO writer Luckwully	Hangore	–	–	A band entered the town for the purpose of murdering one Runga a principal inhabitant who having made his escape they sacked his house and destroyed his property.	–
19 December	--"--	Tarsidgawn	–	–	A band entered the town and carried off Hoonaiah without molesting any other person.	–
19 December	Amil of Great Balapoor	C Bedrinally	–	–	Plundered the village and wounded some of its inhabitants.	–
19 December	PO writer Luckwully	Kurwapy	–	–	Murdered one man and wounded another desperately.	–
19 December	Amil of Luckwully	Yerybyle	–	20	Murdered one Lingaiah and destroyed his property.	–
19 December	Fouzdar of Munzerabad	Belwary	Band of Runguppa Naig	100 or 150	Murdered one man and sacked the village.	–
		Warnusey	--"--	--"--	Plundered the village and wounded the men who are not expected to live.	–
		Chitchetedly	--"--	--"--	Sacked the houses of two Potails and inflicted 8 or 10 wounds on Keswaiah the Shanbogue.	**
19 December	Amil of Hassan	Keatenhully	Band of Rungupah Naig	--"--	Night attack on the village. Some Bramins houses plundered.	–
21 December	Amil of Luckwully	Koley	--"--	--"--	Sacked and destroyed the property of one Rungunna a principal inhabitant.	–
		Hebby	--"--	--"--	Set fire to the village.	–
21 December	PO writer of Terry Kerry	Raoshypoor	--"--	50	Attacked and wounded one Garo Budraya the village Potail.	–
24 December	Amil of Koomsy	Dad Mutty	--"--	50	Set fire to 9 corn stacks and drove off 30 head of laden cattle which they met on the road which they plundered and let loose.	–
26 December	Amil of Sorwah	Hapoor	--"--	--"--	Attacked and sacked the house of Govinda the Potail whom they carried off.	–
26 December	PO writer of Sakrapatan	Attygerry	--"--	--"--	Gooroo Buswaiah Potail of the village seized and murdered in the jungle.	–
26 December	PO writer of Luckwully	Seenymanny	--"--	--"--	The PO writer's house attacked and in his absence his mother was severely wounded by a sword.	–
		Eryhully	--"--	--"--	The house of Dod Tamappa forcibly entered. Himself and his wife tied up; while their property was seized and carried off and destroyed.	–
27 December	Amil of Luckwully	[?] hully	--"--	50 or 60	Entered the house of one Veraiah a principal inhabitant. Cut off the ears and nose of his son, burned all his property and molested the females of his family.	–
27 December	Foujdar of Nuggur	Haswully	Anwutty	Arsaiah and Oorchiah	These two individuals having formerly quitted the village returned and murdered one Govindapah a Bramin.	–
	--"--	--"--	--"--	--"--	The Fouzdar writes that one Horsy Gudliah and Wasnoru Veera Bhadriah are still out in the Kondapoor talook belonging to Mangalore from whence they prosecute attacks on those people who pay taxes to the Government.	–
30 December	Amil of Luckwully	Mailullaholy	Anuratty	--"--	Entered the village applied lighted tapers to the ends of the fingers of women.	–
1 January	Amil of Gomminayakapollem	Bujapully	–	–	A gang of robbers entered the tent of an officer of the 4 Rgt NC and carried off 2 boxes which were afterwards fond used and returned to the owner.	–
2 January	Amil of Sosla Talacaud	Cottagaul	–	–	Committed burglary on the houses of the Sanabhoga Nanjoza and one Nunji beat them and carried off their property.	–
2 January	Amil of Milcottah	Milcottah	–	–	Attacked and plundered the house of Soobammanal.	–
2 January	Killedar of Gooda Bunda	Moodegobba	–	20	Plundered the house of Audi Reddy.	–
4 January	Peshkar of Chenny Nugger	Hoosoor	–	–	Broke open the house of one Moodoo Buswasathi and carried off a number of brass materials and c.	–
4	PO writer of	Hoosooru	–	–	A gang attacked two peons and left them	–

January	Kestaru				tied to a tree in the jungle near Godud.
4	Amil of	Jed	--	--	Burned several houses.
--					
January	Anavattee				
6	Amil of	Kitta	--	--	A night attack on the house of one
--					
January	Cortagire				Sunjeevaiah in which his property was carried off.
6	Pashear of	Hoongnoor and	--	--	Forcibly entered the houses of
two ryots --					
January	Chamrajnuggur	Chendaluady			and carried off their property.
7	PO writer of	Kengerri	--	--	Broke open 2 houses in the village and --
January	Bedadi				carried off the property, attacked the Tapal Peons and wounded them severely.
8	Foujdar of	Konkoonmulagaan	--	10	Attacked the peons who had taken the --
January	Nuggur				wife of their leader of the gang prisoner. fired upon them and carried the women away.
	--"--	Chookoopah	--	--	A peon named Singar attacked a travelling
--					
					Bramin on the highway and robbed him of all his property. The thief and the stolen property are found.
8	PO writer of	Nanwally	--	25	Entered 5 houses in the village and carried
--					
January	Swarrogi				away the property.
8	PO writer of	Atgun	--	--	Broke the head of Toorvaganda an
--					
January	Suckrypatam				inhabitant of Atygun.
8	Amil of	Yaminapoor	--	--	Sacked the villages, murdered 2 inhabitants
--					
January	Adjampoor	Rajemakerahally			and burned a woman also carried
away					
					sircar money.

**The government troops afterwards attacked this party, killed six and took 2 prisoners who stated that Kengpah (Rangupah Naig's son) was among the slain; but the bodies had been so eaten by the jackals that it was impossible to recognise his person.

Note:

The nature of most of these attacks are not to be misunderstood, they are made principallly out of revenge on the local magistrates and on the inhabitants in order to deter them from the payment of the taxes till redress is obtained. The total inefficiency of the police and the ill success of the local troops can arise only from the want of information supplied by the people, who themselves are prevented from affording it either from fear, or disaffection to the Government.

*Briggs to [?], Secret Correspondence, volume II, Pp 263-267.
[?] indicates that the writing is indecipherable.